OPEN SESSION.

But in Secret Session He Repeats the Charges Connecting Mr. Cromwell With the Dominican Treaty, the Report of Which He Denounced, but Did Not Deny-Senate May Adjourn To-day.

WASHINGTON, March, 17 .- The Senate had a lively time of it to-day over the Santo Domingo treaty, both in open session and behind closed doors, but no action was taken on the treaty. Senator Morgan presented resolutions directing an investigation by the Foreign Relations Committee into the circumstances under which the Administration came to embark upon its Dominican venture, with a view to fixing responsibility for the rejected Dillingham-Sanchez protocol of Jan. 20, 1905, but there is no prospect that the resolution will be adopted.

It is now expected that the Senate will reach an adjournment to-morrow afternoon if the nominations of Judge Kohlsaat and other Illinois Judges are received from the President. If there is a hitch in that matter the Senate may hold another session on Monday. But so far as the Santo Domingo treaty is concerned no further action will be taken either in the way of recommitting the treaty or in taking a vote. If the President should indicate a desire to have the Senate pass a resolution calling for an investigation into the debts of Santo Domingo this will probably be done, but the Senate leaders say the President possesses full authority already to make such an investigation and that they do not look for any further action by the

Before the executive session was begun Mr. Morgan caused a diversion in the open Serate by resenting the newspaper publications this morning of what occurred in the Serate yesterday when he indicated that William Nelson Cromwell of New York was responsible for the attitude of the United States Government in Dominican affairs. Mr. Morgan denounced the writers of these reports, but did not deny their accuracy, and drew forth some sarcastic remments from Mr. Teller about the inability of the Senate to keep the press from finding cut what Senators said in executive session. When the doors of the Senate were closed

for the resumption of the debate on the Dominican treaty, Mr. Mcrgan again obtained the floor and speks for several hours. He reiterated the charges he made yesterday, alleging that William Nelson Cromwell was the moving spirit in the whole Santo Domingo programme. He teld how successful Mr. Cromwell had been in the Panama Canal deal, and argued that the New York lawyer was trying to execute another coup in Santo Domiego. He read extracts from letters from Mrs. Reeder to prove that Cromwell had first suggested to President Morales the idea of asking the United States to take charge of Dominican finances.

Mr. Morgan asked the Senate to pass the resolution he had introduced in the open session, and declared that this was the only way of ascertaining the truth of the charges he had made. He added that he believed an investigation by the Committee on For-

an investigation by the Committee on Foreign Relations would fully establish that
what he had charged was true.

Mr. Foraker made one of his vigorous
apeeches in defence of the President and
Secretary Hay in negotiating the treaty.
He also defended Mr. Cromwell, and laid
before the Senate the following telegram:

before the Senate the following telegram;

New York, March 17, 1905.

To Hom. J. B. Foraker, Waskington:

I thank you for your prompt and manly statement respecting me in the Senate yesterday, and which the facts fully warrant. I am not now and never have been counsel for, nor have I ever represented or had any interest in, any claim of any kind against Santo Domingo, or in any concession or privilege ever granted by it to anybody. I have never had any relation whatever with any official of the Santo Domingo Government, nor have I ever addressed to or received from any official of that Government or any other person soever in Santo Domingo at any time whatever upon any subject whatever, nor have I ever sent any agent or other person to Santo Domingo any mission whatever, nor have I ever had any communication with any official of the United States upon any Santo Domingo matter of any character. I have no more interest of any kind one way or the other in Santo Domingo complications that in the Boer War. You are at liberty to declare this in the most public masher.

Mr. Foraker asked permission of the William Nelson Cromwell.

Mr. Foraker asked permission of the William Nelson Cromwell.

Mr. Foraker asked permission of the William Nelson Cromwell.

Mr. Foraker asked permission of the William Nelson Cromwell.

Mr. Foraker asked permission of the Senate to make the telegram public, saying that he intended to do so anyway. He was told that the telegram was his own property and that he could do as he pleased with it.

with it.

During the afternoon there was a discussion of the part taken by Commander Dillingham in the protocol of Jan. 20. Mr. Perkins, who is a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said be had learned from high authority in the Navy Department that Commander Dillingham had never received any diplomatic instructions, but had been selected to go to Santo Domingo when matters were threatening Domingo when matters were threatening bomingo when matters were threatening there because of his thorough acquaintance with the conditions and people of Santo Domingo. The inference drawn from Mr. Perkins's explanation was that Commander Dillingham had been instructed to act in diplomatic matters under instructions from Minister Dermon and that the two testings. Minister Dawson, and that the two together had concocted the "Dillingham-Sanchez protocol" in order to convince the revoluprotocol" in order to convince the revolu-tionists that the United States was about tionists that the United States was about to take charge of the finances of Santo Domingo. The actions of Commander Dillingham as a naval officer had been approved by the Department.

Senator Morgan took the floor this morning immediately after the reading of the inverse and presented as a contract.

morning immediately after the reading of the journal and presented a newspaper report of the proceedings in yesterday's executive session. The report was headed: "Morgan Sees a Plot," and referred to the criticism uttered by him of William Nelson Cromwell in connection with the Santo Domingo treaty. Mr. Morgan said he rose to a question of personal privilege, which was really a question of the privilege of the Senate. He declared that he was not distressed or disturbed by what the newspapers said, but it was due to the Senate to take notice of the report of yesterday's proceedings.

During the discussion of the Hay-Herran treaty, said Mr. Morgan, he had made a speech in executive session. A report of it, with just enough truth to carry the falsehood, had been telegraphed to the City of Mexico, where it was replied to by Gen. Reyes, then Colombian Minister to Mexico On the coverien Mexico On the second of Mexico On the coverien Mexico On the coverient On that occasion Mr. Morgan Minister of a foreign country taking a Senator to account for his attitude on

a pending treaty because of something the newspapers declared he had said. w comes an equally defamatory and equally outrageous statement of my pre attitude in the Senate," said Senator Whether the statements made in this article are true or false I am not permitted to say, under the rules of the Senate. ne world can take it just as it likes, but must take it with the knowledge that It comes from one of two sources—first from a Senator, or, second, from some of the people who have access to the rooms near this chamber."

le complained of the rule which re-red a Senator to keep still even while his personal attitude was being misrepresented in the public press. He declared that the men gathering the news of executive sessions should be expelled from the press gallery and that the newspapers printing such reports should be debarred from representation in the gallery.

"Through this publication I come into conflict with

conflict with certain private persons in the United States," said Mr. Morgan. "I do not take shelter in this statement as a privileged communication. I am therefore compelled to ask unsnimous consent

SENATOR MORGAN DISTURBED of the Senate to consider resolutions which are designed to bring out the truth regarding Santo Domingo affairs."

Mr. Cullom interrupted the reading of the resolutions to suggest that it was ex-

"Oh, if the Senator insists upon an executive session," impatiently interrupted Mr: Morgan, "he can get it, with the votes under his control. If he proposes to dive into an executive session he can do so. But I have a right to have my resolutions read."
There was considerable confusion with have a right to have my resolutions read.
There was considerable confusion, with
feesrs. Lodge, Spooner, Carmack, Teller,
forgan and Foraker addressing the Chair.
Ice-President Fairbanks recognized Mr.

Morgan, and that Senator said:

"As objection has been made to the reading of the resolutions by the secretary, I shall read them myself," which he did. Mr. Cullom objected to immediate con-deration of the resolutions, and they

went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Teller then brought up his resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of correspondence between the State Department and its agents since last July, in regard to Santo Domingo affairs. At the suggestion of Mr. Spooner he modified it by "requesting" the President to forward the information, instead of "directing" the Secretary of State to do so.

Mr. Teller then made scarcastic com-

Secretary of State to do so.

Mr. Teller then made scarcastic comments on the "wonderful secrets behind locked doors of the Senate, which are only disclosed by the papers." He said the Government would not have ceased operations if the public had heard every word of the Santo Domingo debate, although it might have been amused. He had seen Senators hold up their hands and swear that they had not divulged executive seesion secrets and he had seen an executive secretary expelled on suspicion that he secretary expelled on suspicion that he had betrayed the Senate. That was an unjust proceeding, as the man was innocent

unjust proceeding, as the man was mocent. The secrets were regularly published after the officer had been expelled.

"We don't know how these reports get out." said Mr. Teller. "and we never will know. It's the fault of the system."

"It seems to me it's getting worse," said Mr. Cullom. "The reports in the newspapers are more full and more regular. Something will have to be done to protect the Senate in executive session or abandon those sessions. I think sometimes we sessions. I think sometimes we to open the doors and keep them

open."
Mr. Lodge objected to the Teller resolu-tion because it placed the President in the attitude of concealing something if he should decline to send in the documents asked for.
The Teller resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which will pigeonhole it.

OUR POLICY IN SANTO DOMINGO. We Will Continue to Collect Revenues Un-

der the Arbitral Award of 1904. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- When the Senate adjourns without ratifying the Santo Domingo treaty the State Department, in accordance with a determination reached prior to Secretary Hay's departure, will continue in possession of the custom houses at Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi under the terms of the arbitral award handed down in July, 1904, in the case of the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York and kindred concerns,

to which the Dominican Government acknowledged itself to be indebted. Mr. Abbott, the American agent in charge of the collection of the customs revenues of the two ports named, who was designated by the San Domingo Improvement Com-pany, will probably be displaced by Prof. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University, who was formerly Treasurer of Porto

It was Mr. Abbott who, on his return to this country from Santo Domingo this winter, declared in an interview that the custom houses of all Santo Domingo ports had been taken over by the United States Government under the subsequently rejected Dillingham-Sanchez protocol of Jan. 20, 1905. Mr. Abbott later on ac-knowledged that he was in error in making this statement, and said that no custom houses had been taken over by the Ameri-

claims and would take no action against
Santo Domingo pending the conclusion
of the proposed arrangement. Whether
any of these creditor nations will abandon
this policy of forbearance when the Senate
adjourns without ratifying the treaty is
not known here.

There is little doubt that French and
Belgian holders of Dominican Government
bonds will insist upon the Dominican Government carrying out the terms of a convenbonds will insist upon the Dominican Government carrying out the terms of a convention signed in 1901, which in the event that the Dominican Government failed to make payments on the bonds, gave the French and Belgian creditors a claim on the customs revenues of Santo Domingo City and Macoris, the principal commercial ports of the republic on the south coast. Although this award was made in 1901, the foreigners have been able to collect very little money on the debt of about \$15,000,000. The convention was signed by the Dominican Government and the French and Belgian creditors, who hold practically

minican Government and the French and Belgian creditors, who hold practically all of the bonds which comprise the foreign debt of the Republic. It is asserted in Washington that notwith-standing the right of the bondholders to a certain specified portion of the custom house receipts from the two ports named, it has been impossible to get satisfaction from President Morales. France and Bel-gium would undoubtedly stand back of the creditors in their demands upon Morales to carry out the agreement of 1901. France is regarded here as being especially insistent, as she was the Power which threatened to take action against Santo Domingo if the United States Government did not take some step to secure order out of the financial chaos in the republic.

Voting for Editor King for Senator. St. Louis, March 17 .- Niedringhaus supporters are now casting their votes for Capt. Henry King, editor of the Globe-Democrai, for United States Senator.

The Weather.

The pressure was high yesterday over all the country east of the Mississippi and low in the western half of the country. Reports were missing from the Pacific Coast. Rain fell in Texas, Oklahoma Territory and the middle Mississippi Valley, and cloudiness prevailed in the Lake regions. South of New York and the lower Lakes the weather

was generally fair.
The temperature rose in the Middle Atlantic States and in Minnesota, North Dakots and Mon-tana and the Missouri Valley. Elsewhere the changes were slight. Freezing weather covered New England, northern New York and the Lake

In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind, light to fresh northeasterly; average humidity.

84 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea
level, at 8 A. M., 30.29; 3 P. M., 20.25.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the level, at 8 A. M., 30.29; 3 P. M., 20.25.

The temperature resterday, as recorded by the omeial thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

905. 1904. 190 9 A.M. 40° 25° 6 P.M. 41 12 M. 40° 10° 0 P.M. 4 12 M. 46° 35° 12 Mid. 36 The lowest temperature, 38°, at 6 A.M. WABRINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvahla, New Jersey and Delaware, fair and warmer to-day, fol-lowed by rain to-night and to-morrow: in-reasing east to south winds.

For Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, partly cloudy to day; rain to night and to-morrow, fresh easterly winds.

For western New York, fair and warmer in east and showers in west portion to day; rain and colder to morrow; fresh southerly shifting to westerly

For New England, fair and warmer to-day, showers to-morrow, increasing southerly to easterly

Continued from First Page.

ing the same Government, they are nearly always unknown to each other. The reason of the existence of these secret agents need not be stated here, but they are considered

not be stated here, but they are considered necessary to the safety of every President of Santo Domingo.

"In the fall of 1904, one of the secret agents of Morales, located in the city of New York, was a young man named Perez, a native of Santo Domingo. This gentleman was a friend of ours. At this time we were engaged in exploiting mining property which we owned in Peru. Mrs. Reader, at that time, had been invited by the President of Peru to act as his agent in this country, and the papers appointing her fiscal agent were the papers appointing her fiscal agent were being prepared by William Nelson Crom-

"She was about to go to Peru with these papers when she was requested by Perez, as he claimed, with the consent of Gen. Morales, to try and have me interest myself in the affairs of Santo Domingo. He stated to me that he had heard of the success of Mrs. Reader in conciliating both sides of a revolutionary outbreak in Peru, and practically establishing a government there without a civil war. We could not at that time take up the Santo Domingo suggestions owing to our Peruvian engagements, but, Perez and Gen. Morales continuing their invitations and stating that they desired us to represent them in this country as intermediaries with the United States, COMMISSIONED BY MORALES. desired us to represent them in this country as intermediaries with the United States

we finally consented to do so.

"Upon the suggestion of Mr. Perez the papers for that purpose were prepared, and at the invitation of Gen. Morales I prepared to proceed with Mr. Perez to Santo Domingo to have the papers executed, acquaint myself with the conditions and receive his instructions. and receive his instructions.

THEY WERE TO MAKE A TREATY. "The papers were submitted by us to Mr. Cromwell for his approval, and it became necessary to explain the conditions to him under which we were led to consider these agreements. All the things which are set in this statement were made known to fr. Cromwell and talked over at length ith him, and he advised us that he con-idered it was a favorable enterprise, that these papers would place a great deal of power in our hands and that he had no doubt that the concessions which they were promised by the Dominican Government in return for our services would be of great value and could be readily exploited with capital that could easily be procured in this country, and that our official status and our closeds in this country and the country are considered. ends in this country would enable us ical without any difficulty with the heads

"Mr. Cromwell also promised that on my return with these papers properly executed he would take me to Washington and in-troduceme to Mr. Hay; he explained to me. especially with respect to the desire of the United States to procure the Bay of Samana as a coaling station, what authorization f the United States Government. as a coaling station, what authorizations and instructions I should specially see that I got from the Dominican Government so as to enable him with full and complete reclentials to negotiate with the United states Government for the sale of that

MRS. READER WAS TO BE PISCAL AGENT "With these papers Lieft New York, ac-companied by Mr. Perez, on Dec. 21, 1904. These papers provided for Mrs. Reader to be the fiscal agent of the Domir can Gov-ernment in the United States, and authorzed and empowered her to negotiate with he United States Government for the sale of the Bay of Samana and for all differ-nces between the Dominican Government nd the United States and other foreign lovernments, with full power of attorney to present the Dominican Government

"It was arranged with Mr. Cromwell that as soon as these papers were signed by Presi-dent Morales the signatures should be verified by the United States Minister at santo Domingo, and that as Mrs. Reader Santo Domingo, and that as Mrs. Reader would then be the authorized fiscal agent of Government in the United would then be the authorized fiscal agent of the Dominican Government in the United States they should be cabled to her and to the authorities at Washington, and that Mr. Cromwell and Mrs. Reader should then proceed to Washington and commence negotiations while awaiting the arrival of the papers and my return from Santo Domingo. It was understood with Mr. Cromwell that at Mrs. Reader's request Gen. Morales should appoint him her legal adviser as the fiscal agent of the Dominican Government and himself be the counsel for the Government of that Republic.

MORALES WILLING TO NEGOTIATE "Mr. Perez and I arrived at Santo Do-mingo on the 30th of December, 1904, and were met on board of the boat by Gen. Morales, who gave us a hearty welcome. We proceeded to the Hotel Frances, where we stopped during our stay in Santo Do-mingo City, it being only a short distance from President Morales's private residence. His agent stayed at the same hotel and was constantly with me. He called upon President Morales on Friday evening as arranged, after dinner, and returned to the hotel about 11 o'clock with the news the notel about 10 clock with the news that everything was most satisfactory and that President Morales was ready to keep his promises, and had agreed, generally, to everything I required, and informed us that he would see me privately at his house at 8 o'clock the next morning, prior to his coing to the palace. prior to his going to the palace. Accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Perez, I called the next morning punctually at 8 o'clock at the house of Morales, whose bodyguard had orders to let Perez and me pass at any time. I had an hour's talk with the President, thanked him for his invitation to come to Santo Domingo, sent through to come to Santo Domingo, sent through Perez, explained the reasons why Mrs. Reader could not accompany me and told him we were not only assured of an immediate hearing at Washington, but of the strongest financial backing in the United States to deal with the concessions which

States to deal with the concessions which he proposed to give.

"We discussed the conditions of the concession of the Bay of Samana and of the other matters which they had in hand. President Morales invited me to the palace the next morning to meet his Minister, and placed himself entirely in my hands as regards the arrangement of the external debt and financial agreements of the and financial agreements of

That same morning I was presented to Mr. Pichard, his Minister of Public Works, and to Mr. Sanchez, his Minister of Foreign Affairs. I had an extended conversation on the matters in hand with Mr. Sanchez, and the President invited me to visit him on Monday morning at his house, excusing himself from seeing me on Sunday, New Year's Day, on account of the many public functions which he had to attend.

CONSENTED TO BEADER'S PLANS. "On New Year's eve. I attended the ball given at the Union Club. President Morales

TO provide larger accommodations for their constantly increasing activities, the TIFFANY STU-Building, corner 45th Street and Madison Avenue, tormerly occupied by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In the meantime, a cordial invitation is extended to patrons and the public in general to visit the present showroom of the TIFFANY STUDIOS, with all their charm of thirty years' successful achievement in decorative produc-



## **Baking Powder**

Is made of pure cream of tartar and safeguards the family against alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER GO., NEW YORK,

was at the ball, and so was United States was at the ball, and so was United States Minister Dawson. Sunday I spent in preparing with greater perfection of detail the documents. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday I had interviews with the President at his house, and with his Foreign Minister at the palace, and we discussed everything. The Foreign Minister and I were instructed to draw up the necessary papers for signature by the President and his various Secretaries of State, and it was arranged also to obtain the signatures of the President and Secretary of Congress. "These matters occupied a week, and on "These matters occupied a week, and on Jan. 6 I cabled to Mrs. Reader in New York: "Expect to obtain everything in about a week."

NEGOTIATIONS SUDDENLY OFF. "On that very day Mr. Perez learned that the President had received a communica-tion from United States Minister Dawson, did not learn. On Monday, Jan. 9, when I called at the place, Mr. Sanchez informed me that they had a communication from Mr. Dawson not to proceed with my nego-tiations, but to deal direct with Wash-

ington.

I asked him if this was not very sudden and unexpected, and he seemed confused and unexpected, and he seemed confused and anxious to avoid giving offence. I asked him if he was quite sure of Mr. Dawson's authority, and he said that the President had seen a cable from Washington, and that they were waiting to receive anot er cable from Washington that day to the effect that a special commissioner was leaving Washington within transportant. was leaving Washington within twenty-four hours for Santo Domingo City.

"I'M AFRAID OF THE BIG STICK." SAID MORALES.

"I saw the President and asked him why he had proceeded so far with me, had accepted everything and had gone so far as to make out the telegram appointing as to make out the telegram appointing
Mrs. Reader as his fiscal agent and representative in Washington, if he had not
intended to complete his arrangements.

"President Morales also eeemed confused
and upset. He said: What can I do?
I am trightened of the Big Stick, and I
dare not, under present circumstances
offend President Roosevelt."

offend President Roosevelt."

"I asked nim if minister Dawson proposed to make any arrangements for the cancellation of the external debt, or to relieve Santo Domingo from its present embarrassed and bankrupted condition, and he said he did not think so and begged the to return in a month's time, when he me to return in a month's time, when he would be free to take up the question of the external debt and the other conces-

On Saturday, Jan. 14, Commander Dil-lingham arrived at Santo Domingo city from Porto Rico by the United States gunboat Castine, and immediately proceeded with his negotiations with President Mo-rales in conjunction with United States Minister Dawson. On Tuesday, Jan. 17, I left Santo Domingo city in the evening by the steamship Seminole, and arrived in New York on Jan. 28.

CROMWELL AFRAID OF "PROTECTORATE." "Before leaving New York for Santo "Before leaving New York for Santo Domingo I had several interviews with Mr. Cromwell and his partner, Mr. Farnham, and we discussed most fully every phase of the situation. Mr. Cromwell asked me apeciality if I thought President Morales a suitable man and a man who could be relied upon with whom to carry out the negotiations. I said that I did not personally know Morales, as I had never been in Santo Domingo; but that I had no doubt as to the sincerity of his invitation to myself and Mrs. Reader to represent him in

as to the sincerity of his invitation to myself and Mrs. Reader to represent him in
the affairs in question, and that until I
arrived a Santo Domingo City I could not
possibly give an opinion on the subject.
"We discussed at length the clauses of
the proposed treaty of sale of Samana Bay,
and Mr. Cromwell warned me specially that
the word 'protectorate' must never be
mentioned, as the United States had no
wish for such an arrangement. He told
me what difficulties to avoid and what me what difficulties to avoid and what language to use and authorized me to tell President Morales that I was supported by the most prominent financial group in the United States."

MRS. BEADER'S SUSPICIONS.

This, according to Mr. Reader, was how he went to Santo Domingo and was turned down. Mrs. Reader had something more

down. Mrs. Reader had something more to say about their dealings with Mr. Cromwell before the family set out to relieve Santo Domingo of its troubles.

"When Mr. Reader left New York," she said to THE Sun reporter, there was nobody in the United States, so far as we knew, who was acquainted with the purpose of his visit to Santo Domingo except myself, Mr. Cromwell, his partner, Mr. Rowe, and his employee, Mr. Farnham, and Mr. Perez, who was the secret agent of Mr. Morales."

"Have you any suspicion that some one betrayed your plans to Washington and that that was the cause of the interference?"

was the cause of the interference? that was the cause of the interference?"
the reporter asked.
"We have made no charges to that effect,"
said Mrs. Reader. "We have simply stated
the case as it is. I admit, however, that I
am rather curious to know who sent Commander Dillingham to Santo Domingo."

CROMWELL'S GUARDED DENIAL. Mr. Cromwell in response to Senator

Mr. Cromwell, in response to Senator Morgan's revelation, made a statement yesterday, in which he said:

"I am not now and never have been counsel for nor have I ever represented or had any interest in any claim of any kind against Santo Domingo or in any constitution of the same o cession or privilege ever granted by it to anybody. I have never had any relation whatever with any official of the Santo Do-mingo Government; nor have I ever ad-dresed to or received from any official of that Government or any other person soever in Santo Domingo any communicaseever in Santo Domingo any communication whatever upon any subject whatever;
nor have I ever sent any agent or other
person to Santo Domingo upon any mission
whatever; nor do I even know a single individual in that country either in official
or private life; nor have I ever had any
communication with any official of the
United States upon any Santo Domingo
subject of any character. I have no more
interest of any kind, one way or the other,
in Santo Domingo complications than I in Santo Domingo complications than I had in the Boer war.

"VERY CLEVER," SATS MRS. READER. This was shown to Mrs. Reader, and she

said:
"I will not deny anything in Mr. Cromwell's statement. He is a very clever man. I wish I could write a statement like that. The facts, however, are as Mr. Reader and I have given them."
"What about the statement that Senator Morgan got his information from you?" was asked of Mrs. Reader.
"I don't correct say anything about that." was asked of Mrs. Reader.

"I don't care to say anything about that,"
she replied. "Senator Morgan has been
investigating in Santo Domingo and else-

where . "What were the terms of the treaty which you proposed to submit for Morales and which Senator Morgan read in the Senate?"

Senate?"
"That was read in executive session," said Mrs. Reader, "and I don't think it would be right to say anything about it."
Mr. Reader admitted, however, that he had asked of Morales certain concessions relative to mines and timber and that in return he and his wife were to provide railroads, banks and colonization.

ACCOMMODATING TREATY MAKERS. "We would have put Santo Domingo on a new financial footing," he said. "The country would have no more trouble with foreign countries. Its debts would have been attended to and we would have ar-ranged a treaty with the United States." "Wouldn't it first be accessary to have

the Senate approve the treaty?" was asked.
"There would have been no trouble about that," spoke up Mrs. Reader. "If the treaty as first drafted did not suit the Senate it would have been changed until it did not suit." it did suit."
"Is Mr. Cromwell still your attorney?"

"Is Mr. Croffwell star your and the Mrs. Reader was asked.
"He has the papers in the Peruvian suit," she answered, "so perhaps it can be said that he is our lawyer. We have engaged Mr. Delahunty as counsel." PEREZ ADDS TO THE STORY.

A statement, purporting to have been made by Elisco Perez, was shown by the Reader forces. It says that Perez first made the acquaintance of the Readers through Dr. and Mrs. Carter, who have a private scaling the state of the Readers through Dr. and Mrs. Carter, who have a private scaling the Readers of t

through Dr. and Mrs. Carter, who have a private sanitarium in this city. Perez learned of the Readers' service to Peru and induced them to do something for Santo Domingo. The statement continues: "Morales told Mr. Reader in my presence that his Government was bankrupt, that a revolution might break out at any moment and that his only hope was assistance from the United States Government. He invited Mr. Reader to accompany him on a trip in the Government war vessel on a trip in the Government war vessel to Romana and placed his Ministers at Mr. Reader's disposal during his stay in Santo Domingo City.

"On Jan. 8 I met the Foreign Minister,

Sanchez, at the club, and he informed me that Morales had received notice from Mr. Dawson, United States Minister at Santo Domingo, that he must stop all nego-tiations with Mr. Reader, as the United States Government was sending from Washington a special commissioner to Santo Domingo to negotiate a treaty direct and that no concessions must be signed with

"I saw Morales the next day and he confirmed this and told me that he was very sorry after having gone so far with Mr. Reader, but he was frightened of Roosevelt's big stick and must obey. On account of Commander Dillingham's special credentials from Washington, Morales told me that he was beliged to treat with told me that he was obliged to treat with WHO TOLD?

Mr. Reader was asked what it would profit anybody to divulge his secret negotiations to the authorities at Washington.
"That's a question I am unable to answer." he said.

swer." he said.

"What would be the effect on the San
Domingo Improvement Company if your
plans had gone through?"

"It would not have been interfered with
at all," he said. at all," he said.
"It would have all the rights that it might
have under the Dillingham treaty. My
plans would have appeased all the creditors

plans would have appeased all the creditors of Santo Domingo and put the country on a sound basis."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"I shall answer that with another question," said Mr. Reader. "What can I do about it?"

END OF THE WEEKS SALE. A Total of \$41,523 Is Realized-\$3,700 Paid for One Canvas.

Mendelssohn Hall was well filled last night at the last sale of pictures painted by the late Edwin Lord Weeks. The bidding was spirited and the prices were higher than those of the first two evenings. total of last night's sales was \$35,635. This, with the sales of the first two evenings and the disposal of the artist's studio effects, brought the total of the entire sale to \$47,523,50.

The pictures sold last night included Mr. Weeks's most important large can-"The Mosque at Cordova, Spain," was bought for \$3,700, the top price of the evening, by J. D. Ickenbauser, a dealer. The Emperor Shah Jehan Leaving the Great Mosque of Delhi" went to the same

purchaser for \$1,700. W. R. Hearst obtained Nos. 1 and 3 of the four pictures entitled "1001 Nights'"; "The Porter of Bagdad, "for \$450 and \$575 respec-tively. No. 2 of the series went to B. D. Green at \$625 and No. 4 to W. R. Coe at \$575. Green at \$625 and No. 4 to W. R. Coe at \$575.

"A Game of Chess," the artist's last picture, was bought by G. H. Ainslie, a dealer, who paid \$500 for it. R. C. Hawkins took "The Golden Temple, Amritsar, India," for \$1.160. R. A. Parker of the City Bank paid \$1.100 for "Ispahan." \$950 for "A Persian Tea Garden, Ispahan, Persia," and \$900 for "A Wedding Procession, Ahmedabad, Persia."

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL The Sixty-ninth Regiment Attends a Solemn Pontifical Mass.

St. Patrick's Cathedral vesterday ficial mass, assisted by Mgr. Lavelle the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Braun of St. Agnes's Church and the Rev. Father McIntyre of St. Teresa's Church. Chancellor Hayes was master of ceremonies and the Rev. William J. B. Daly, the chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, preached a sermon upon St. Patrick.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment attended the pass in a body, occupied the entire centre aisle and at the elevation of the host presented arms and sounded drums and trumpets. The Cathedral chimes, under the direction of Organist Ungerer, played Irish melodies for an hour before the services melodies for an hour before the services began. After the services Mgr. Lavelie gave a dinner to the prelates and priests assembled in the sanctuary. Fifty pastors, with Auxiliary Bishop Cusack and the monsignori sat down to this dinner at 1 o'clock. The only speech made was an informal one by Mgr. Lavelle.

FOR WEARING OF THE GREEN. Tee Much of It on School Children Starts

Rumpus in Connecticut Town. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 .- Principal W. F. Parker of the Seymour High School created a good deal of a rumpus among the Irish residents of that town to-day because of his dismissal of three pupils from the school who had a lavish display of the Irish colors on their clothing when they entered

the school room.

Mr. Parker said that the appearance of the children thus arrayed in green almost upset the entire school room. He asked them to remove the green and upon their refusal they were ordered to return to their homes. The parents of the three children decided that they had a right to wear green.

# Short

Pot-still Scotch

The Woisky Supplied by Special Warrant of Appointment to the House of Lords.

On Broadway

The Scotch with the Pear-drop flavor At Clubs, Cales, Hotels and of Dealers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co., Sole Distributers.

For Habitual and Obstinate

## Constinuation. APENTA

## Unloads the Liver **Opens the Bowels** Relieves the Kidneys

APENTA is more gentle in action than other purgative waters. Does not cause crampy pains nor give rise to subsequent constipation. Its efficacy in removing fat and corpulency and in the treatment of other disorders has been proven by experience.

The NAME of the APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London, on the Apenta Label is a Guarantee of Uniformity and Superiority.

## By Telephoning\_

That tedlous trip may be saved. Balance the value of your time and the expense of the trip against the telephone's cost.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE OO. 15 Day Street.

### A. FRANKFIELD & CO.

Are displaying a notable array of

moderate priced DIAMOND PENDANTS

in platinum settings backed with 18-kt. gold. They are strictly up-to-date

38 WEST 34TH ST., between Fifth Ave. and Herald Square.

#### JUMPED FROM HOTEL WINDOW

NEW AMSTERDAM SUICIDE FIRST TRIED TO SWALLOW RAZOR.

Registered as J. J. Loran of New Britain but Not Known There-Razor Edge Turned and Throat Not Cut-Bones Broken-Marks Cut Off Clothes.

A man who registered Thursday afternoon at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, as J. J. Loran of New Britain, Conn., killed himself last evening by jumping from his room on the fourth floor of the hotel. In an effort to make his death sure the suicide before jumping shoved a handleless razor down his throat. The edge of the blade was broken to bits by the fall, but the man's throat was not cut in the least. The body was clad only in an undershirt and over-

Nothing is known about the dead man at the hotel. He went to his room after registering on Thursday. No one had seen him about the hotel after that. He had never stopped there before, so far as any one in the hotel could remember. He jumped from the window of the room assigned to him on the Twenty-first street side of the hotel shortly after 6 o'clock.

Policeman Winder of the East Twentycond street station, who was on the corner, saw the body when it was in midair. The man was dead when the policeman got to him. Later Coroner Scholer said that the spine, both arms, both shoulders, the the spine, both arms, both shoulders, the left hip and the right knee had been broken. The body landed just outside the curb. Winder pulled the broken razor from the man's throat and carried the body to the side entrance of the hotel. It was kept there until the arrival of the Coroner. Then it was removed to the East Twenty-second

the test station and later, at the direction of the Coroner, to the Morgue.

Loran's room was locked on the inside. The police and the Coroner forced an entrance. The rest of the man's clothing was found, together with the empty razor case. found, together with the empty razor case. There was nothing about the clothing, which was of fair quality, to settle the man's identity. The maker's name, as well as the suicide's, had been cut from the coat and trousers. There was \$7.15 found in the pockets. The shoes came from J. Samuel & Co. of Hartford and the hat from a store at 65 Asylum street, in the same city. A time table of the Pennsylvania Railroad was also found in one of the pockets.

Railroad was also found in one of the pockets.

The window from which Loran jumped has a fire escape. The opening was large enough for a man to fall through. Coroner Scholer said, however, that in view of the razor in the man's throat there could be no doubt but that he had committed suicide. A deepatch from Hartford last night said that the only Loran in that place was J. B. Loran, and all the fingers on one of his hand's were missing. It described him as about 35 years old. There were no fingers missing from the man who jumped from the hotel window.

GEN. MILES REVIEWS IRISHMEN. Reception at Grand Central Palace and Ball Afterward.

The Irish Volunteers had a reception and review at the Grand Central Palace last night. Gen. Nelson A. Miles reviewed the regiment. He was attired in the full uniform of a Lieutenant-General and the uniform of a Lieutenant-General and the olunteers were inspired to great efforts by his presence. After the dress parade Gen Miles was introduced to the volunteers and to an audience that filled all the galleries and much of the floor space by Major Crowley, the commanding officer of the regiment. Gen. Miles recalled the history of the Irish Brigade in the civil war and spoke of his own admiration for the Irish soldier the world over.

world over.

The ball after the review lasted until



#### Stetson Derbies NEW SPRING BLOCKS.

Three-Fifty

His high ideals have made Stetson famous. He ex-

presses them in his hats. Nothing short of the finest five dollar hat that his fellows made satisfied him for the standard of his threefifty derby. The most favored of his models is the flexible, conforming derby which is as light as a soft hat. It will adjust itself to any manner of head. In

black or brown, \$3.50. Stetson Derbies in stiff blocks \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00 \$3.50 to \$12.00

Soft Hats We stand sponsors for two new Saks blocks-the "Prince of Wales" and the "Herald Square." Both are counted authoritative models. They are with high crowns, round curl or flat set brims, in black or British tan,

More for the glory of the thing than the profit, we present a series of derbies in black or brown, in the newest Spring models, for which most of the shops ask two-fifty-

#### Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE. The Popular Symphony Concerts and Their Educational Value.

The fifth of the People's Symphony oncerts took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" overture, the overture, scherzo, nocturne and wedding march from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto and Lisz's symphonic poem." "Les Proludes." The violin soloist was Olive Mead, and Franz

Arens conducted, as usual. It has become a somewhat perfunctory duty to chronicle the doings at these entertainments. Their purpose is one which sets them aside from the conventional concerts of the season and denudes them of critical interest They are entirely educational in purpose and their aim is to procide opportunities to hear good music at
very low prices. If, therefore, they fall
below the artistic standard raised by commercial performance, they are to be excused. A fund to provide at low rates
concerts of the first rank would have to
be a larger one indeed.

be a large one indeed.

Mr. Arens prefaces the performance of (ach important work with some historical and analyctical remarks, and he deserves much credit for the skill with which he discharges this part of his task. His conducting is that of a trained routinier, and he could hardly be expected to achieve much with a scratch orchestra and limited time for rehearsal.

with a scratch orohestra and limited time for rehearsal.

Last night's programme was a fair sample of what is offered at these concerts, which have thus far been of genuine and large service in their field. Olive Mead, who played a movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, is a serious and ambitious artist who has made no little progress since she first came before us as a young pupil of Franz Kneisel.



are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. The manufacturer's name, B. PRIESTLEY & CO., stamped on the selvedge. For Sale by leading dry goods stores.